

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Aug. 18.—Silver, 65 3/8c; lead, \$6.55@6.75; spelter, \$9.50@9.75; copper, \$26.25@27.00.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1916.

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WEATHER: Partly Cloudy
and Saturday and Probably Sunday;
Cooler Tonight With Probably Frost
in High Places; Warmer in North-
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Railroad Presidents Turn Down Wilson Plan

Teutonic Armies Fail to Throw Back the Advancing Muscovites

GENERAL BRUSSIOFF'S FORCES AGAIN ADVANCING IN GALICIA

Great Losses Inflicted on Austro-Germans in Their Attempts to Hurl Back Russian Armies—French Resume the Offensive in Verdun Region—Germans Make Strong Counter Move in Maurepas Sector But Fail Under French Fire.

ONE OF GREATEST BATTLES ON AT FLEURY

Berlin, Aug. 18, via London, 5 p. m.—The Teutonic allies have taken the offensive on the Balkan front and captured the Greek town of Florina from Serbian troops, the war office announced today.

Berlin, Aug. 18, via London, 5 p. m.—The official announcement that Turkish troops are fighting with the Germans and Austrians in Galicia was made today by the war office.

The Russians, temporarily held up in their Galician drive by heavy counter attacks, have again begun to move forward. Petrograd today announced that the Teutonic armies have failed to throw back General Brussioff's forces and that the Russians are again advancing.

The French last night resumed their offensive in the Verdun region and, according to Paris, succeeded in driving the Germans from a part of the village of Fleury.

The Germans have made their expected counter move in the Maurepas sector on the Somme front, but that all failed under the French fire, according to the Paris bulletin.

The Russians are pushing their campaign in the Carpathians and at one point have driven across the Galician border line into Hungary. Petrograd today announced the approach of Russian troops to the summit of the range near Korosmezo, which is about three miles inside Hungarian territory.

Berlin reports intense activity along the Somme, admitting a British gain of ground on a narrow front near Martinpuich.

Austro-Germans Fail.

Petrograd, Aug. 18, via London, 2:48 p. m.—The Austro-German effort to throw back the Russians in Galicia has resulted in great losses and met with no success, the war office announced today. The Russians have pressed forward in several sectors.

"On the front from the Zlota Lipa west to Podhaffie the enemy resumed the offensive with considerable forces without success. The enemy sustained great losses."

"On the river Bistritza-Bolotvina we occupied Lysytsa (seven miles southwest of Stanislaw) on the western bank of the river. In the direction of Ardeluz our troops occupied a series of heights."

"In the region of Korosmezo (Carpathians) our troops continuing their advance approached the summits of the mountain in the vicinity of Korosmezo."

"On the Caucasian front, the Turkish offensive in the region west of Lake Van was repulsed easily by our troops. In Persia, in the region of Kala Pasova, encounters took place with considerable Turkish forces."

Heavy Fighting at Verdun. Paris, Aug. 18.—12 noon.—Heavy attacks were made by the French last night on the Verdun front. After violent fighting at Fleury, east of the Meuse, they expelled the Germans from part of the town which has been captured, says the official statement of today.

Several German counter attacks on the Somme front southeast of Maurepas were repulsed.

The statement says: "North of the Somme several attempted counter-attacks by the enemy against our new positions southeast of Maurepas failed under our fire. We took some prisoners."

"South of the Somme we recovered four machine guns in trenches taken by us south of Bellefleur."

"On the right bank of the Meuse an attack by our troops enabled us, after a violent combat, to drive out the Germans from a portion of the village of Fleury, which they were occupying."

"The French also made considerable progress in the region of Thiaumont, in the Verdun sector. Fifty Germans were captured there."

"Some enemy troops are still maintaining themselves in a small clump of ruins on the eastern edge of the village of Fleury. Between Thiaumont and Fleury our troops also made an appreciable advance. Fifty prisoners including an officer remained in our hands. We also captured a machine gun."

Germans Active on Somme Front. London, Aug. 18, 3:19 p. m.—German artillery became more active last night along the Somme front. A small British gain is reported in the official

statement.

AFFLICTED GIRL IS DENIED LICENSE TO MARRY

A couple came into the office of the county clerk yesterday afternoon and applied for a marriage license. For obvious reasons the deputy who had received the request, informed County Clerk Harry Hales. Mr. Hales told the couple that under no conditions could they get a license to marry. The girl was about 18 years old and pitifully deformed. Her feet were like a baby's, being too small to walk on. Her intended husband was compelled almost to carry her and he left the clerk's office with the remark that he would go to Brigham and get a license if he could not get it here.

Mr. Hales sent word to the sheriff's office before the couple had left the building. Deputy Sheriff Allison met them as they emerged from the court house. The girl's head was lying on her escort's shoulder, as if she had fainted. When the two got into the sheriff's office, the young lady lapsed into an epileptic fit. When she recovered, the deputy cautioned them about attempting to secure a license to marry, informing the man, who was normal and intelligent from all appearances, that it would be a serious offense for any clerk in the state to issue him a license to marry a girl in her condition.

When asked his reason for seeking to contract a marriage with a person so abnormal, the young man replied in all earnestness, "because I love her. I have always loved her."

The unfortunate girl was completely destitute of reason. Her head wobbled, when the two men were discussing her, as if she had no idea of what was said, and no power to form one.

WOMAN'S MIND HAS BEEN AFFLICTED BY ALTITUDE

The police took from a Union Pacific train this morning, a Portuguese woman, who had launched into a flood of intricate conversation several hours before the train arrived into Ogden and perpetuated the flow until her arrival here.

The woman was transferred to the sheriff's office and locked up. Passengers stated that she began to act strangely as the train was crossing the summit. It is thought that her derangement was caused by the high altitude. This is the fourth person this summer to be affected by the altitude. She had a ticket from Nebraska to San Francisco.

SAFETY FIRST TRAIN PARKED ON TRACK NO. 9 AT DEPOT

The United States government "Safety First" special train arrived in Ogden shortly before 9 a. m. today and was opened to the public for inspection at 1 p. m. It will be kept open until 9 o'clock this evening and the public is welcome to view the exhibits until that hour.

The train, which is composed of fourteen steel cars furnished by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was operated from Omaha to Ogden over the Union Pacific railroad free of expense, being conducted over the Wyoming division by Superintendent S. R. Toucey and Trainmaster W. A. McDuffie, the latter directing its operation from Greenriver to Ogden.

Following its arrival in the city this morning, the train was set on track No. 9 in the local terminal passenger yards and the party of twenty-six government officials and attaches who have made the trip from Washington, D. C., in charge of the exhibits, were taken for an automobile ride through Ogden canyon, the city walls at the west end of Huntsville. This treat was furnished by the Ogden publicity bureau.

The trip was made in leisurely fashion so that the visitors could absorb the deep charm of the canyon and upon their return to Ogden, they were unanimous in the opinion that the ride was the prettiest and most enjoyable side trip they had taken since leaving Washington.

The Weber county delegation also

Two Places Given to Utah Progressives By the Democrats

The Democratic party in Utah is united for Woodrow Wilson and will select the next United States senator, a Democratic governor as well as other Democratic state officers. This is in accord with the statement of S. R. Thurman, the state chairman, in a brief address delivered after the convention had been called to order at 11:27 a. m. It was also the declaration of A. J. Weber, who was chosen chairman of the convention, in his keynote speech. Before introducing Mr. Weber as Andrew Jackson Weber, which sent a ripple of laughter over the convention, and caused many to fix on the cause of Mr. Weber's Democracy, Mr. Thurman placed the convention on record as being in favor of a bi-partisan candidate for state superintendent of public instruction. He said that in getting behind E. G. Gowan, the present incumbent, the enterprising Republicans in that party not only had followed the lead of the Democrats, but had stolen "our plunder." "They also stole our candidate," he said.

In declaration for prohibition, Mr. Thurman said also that the Republican party in Utah in this campaign was following the lead of the Democratic party. Mr. Weber, in his keynote speech, added to this statement: "The Democratic party in Utah not only declares for state-wide prohibition. It declares for nation-wide prohibition as well."

The mention of Woodrow Wilson's name by both Mr. Thurman and Mr. Weber proved the occasion for a demonstration, which has been viewed as being evidence that there is a profound sentiment for the present administration and its foreign policies. Chairman Weber dwelt at length upon the humanitarianism of President Wilson and pointed to the fact that he had kept the United States out of the world war. He said also that the president's refusal to recognize Huerta and to declare war against any of the other de facto Mexican governments was evidence that he proposed to perpetuate peace in this land of freedom and personal liberty. These he said are Democratic principles and in preserving them the president is showing his loyalty to the party and to the nation.

The chairman also asserted that Nephi L. Morris, the Republican nominee for governor, was not a Republican in 1912, and quoted declarations of Mr. Morris at that time in support of his statement. He said the fact there exists a doubt as to Mr. Morris' Republicanism is indicative of all the more credit for him.

Temporary Officers. When the address was concluded appointment of other convention officers was announced as follows: Secretary—Henry Hays. Assistant Secretary—Julius Anderson. Provost—Nicholas Crookston. Sergeant-at-Arms—Nicholas Crookston. Sergeant-at-Arms—Henry Harris. Chaplain—Rev. G. F. Russell.

Naming of Committees. After prayer by the chaplain the official call for the convention was read and the convention proceeded to select committees on permanent organization and order of business, platform and resolutions and credentials. The committees are as follows:

Committees Named. The committees were appointed as follows, each county being represented:

Credentials—Aubrey Tolken, A. B. Taylor, Joseph E. Cordon, Samuel Taylor, John L. Hackaw, Joseph Timony, O. W. Seggles, William Alvey, John A. Spruce, E. D. McFarland, V. E. Ecklund, R. W. King, R. R. Fry, Reed Shelby, Arthur McFarland, J. C. Christensen, Ed Johnston, E. F. Peterson, A. C. Hordt, R. J. Huntington, Thomas H. Murray, Alma Greenwood, Moroni Olsen, William O. Bentley, Jr., V. S. Sebastian, Willard Egan.

Organization and Permanent Order of Business—O. A. Murdoch, O. C. Dalby, Sam Alden, W. F. Olsen, L. A. Hollenbeck, L. O. Kenny, Lewis Kimball, F. B. Hammond, W. Warren Mitchell, E. M. Whitmore, H. E. Maxwell, Cyrus Jensen, Leroy Jensen, O. H. Harquist, Al. Young, John S. Blake, J. A. Smith, J. L. Boyden, E. D. Harbaker, J. Will Knight, Jos. R. Murdoch, D. H. Morris, N. C. Peterson, T. Samuel Brown.

Platform and Resolutions—A. M. Durkman, Milton H. Wellins, J. W. Funk, L. O. Hoffman, Henry H. Blood, C. C. Coop, Ira Brownling, W. Alvey, Charles Adams, T. A. Robertson, Joshua Greenwood, Alonzo Braden, Leroy Cook, E. D. Martin, Jr., J. R. Letcher, Orlando Bradley, E. Hoffman, J. T. Flannigan, John A. Bevan, Ashley Bartlett, Abel John Evans, Geo. A. Fisher, Ed. H. Shaw, W. J. Snow, C. C. Richards.

Favor Progressives. These committees met in the district court rooms in the county building during the noon recess. At the same time the state committee caused on the stage of the Alhambra. In this caucus the committee decided for fusion with the Progressives on the state auditorship and the state treasurer, the nominees to be Progressives.

The Weber county delegation also

WILSON VETOES THE ARMY BILL

Measure Exempted From Discipline Retired Army Officers—Big Cut Made.

JOKERS IN THE BILL

President's Act Result of Years of Dissension Between Chairman Hay and Army.

Washington, Aug. 18.—President Wilson today vetoed the army appropriation bill because of exemptions from discipline for retired officers forced into it by the house conference committee led by Representative Hay over the opposition of the war department. A new bill will be necessary and may delay adjournment of congress.

Mr. Hay followed his announcement by re-introducing the bill minus not only the section to which the president objected, but with the whole revision of the articles of war eliminated. This threatened to complicate the situation.

Reason for Escaping Discipline. There have been broad intimations that the revision which proposed to remove retired officers from the jurisdiction of courts martial was in the interest of a certain retired officer who was waiting for a time when he would be immune from discipline to make a public attack of the army. The officer, whose name was mentioned in connection with the report, was, while in the service, very active in legislative affairs, was very close to congressmen framing army bills and until his retirement was reckoned with as a power in legislation affecting the army.

The president's veto of the bill is one of the developments of years of contest between the army and Chairman Hay. The downfall of the continental army scheme and substantiation of the national guard reorganization against the recommendation of the army officers, is attributable to him. Only the force of President Wilson's interference made the regular army increase in the new reorganization bill go through the house in the face of Hay's opposition. Recently President Wilson appointed Hay to a judgeship on the court of claims and he now is serving his last term in congress.

The war department contends that many features of the army bill were written into it in the conference and never debated in house or senate.

President Wilson's veto message follows:

"To the house of representatives: I have carefully considered the bill entitled 'An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917,' and now take the liberty of returning it with my objections to its approval."

"The bill constitutes an essential part of the legislation providing for the military establishment of the country, and wisely and generously provides for the re-organization of the agencies of our national defense, and it is with genuine reluctance that I delay its becoming law by suggesting the elimination of one of the provisions which has been embodied in the very necessary and important revision of the articles of war which has been added to it."

Articles of War Archais. The existing Articles of War are undoubtedly archaic. They have not undergone comprehensive revision for more than 100 years. They do not always furnish the means of meeting promptly and directly the needs of discipline under modern conditions, and many contingencies now frequently arise in the government of the military forces which were not contemplated when the present code was formulated. The relations of the government of the United States have greatly broadened with the hundred years. We now have insular possessions

PRESIDENT WILSON REFUSES TO TAKE "NO" FOR AN ANSWER

Railroad Officials Stand by Managers' Decision That Eight-Hour Day Is Impracticable—Executive Asks for Another Conference—Will Not Give Up Effort to Settle Dispute—Brotherhood Chiefs Deliver Vote of Colleagues to the President.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Thirty-one railroad presidents told President Wilson today they stood by the decision of their managers' committee that an eight-hour day was impracticable. President Wilson refused to take "no" for an answer to his proposal that they accept the eight-hour day and asked them to return to the White House tomorrow with their managers for another conference.

Washington, Aug. 18.—President Wilson, it was said authoritatively late today, would bring the boards of directors of the leading railroads to Washington, if necessary, to prevent a nation-wide railroad strike. He will endeavor, it was said, to secure an agreement by negotiating with representatives of employees, the railroad managers and presidents, but if the deadlock continues, the boards will be summoned.

Brotherhood Vote Delivered. The vote of the employees on President Wilson's plan was delivered to him personally by the chiefs of the four brotherhoods. A. B. Garretson, their spokesman, who said it would be given out by the president and added that although the employees had received no invitation to return to the White House they would "tarry here" to await a possible summons.

The four brotherhood leaders were in conference with the president to them as a result of President Wilson's conference with the railroad presidents.

Railroad Officials to Return. The railroad presidents agreed to return to the White House tomorrow to further discuss the situation. It was made clear to President Wilson that the railroad presidents were not disposed to yield the eight-hour day and that they insisted on arbitration.

The attitude of the railroad presidents seemed to indicate little chance of the plan proposed by the president being accepted. Several declared the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes was at stake and must be maintained even at the cost of a strike. President Wilson pointed out the disaster which would attend the

nation-wide strike, but the officials only answered that they were ready to arbitrate the questions at issue. During the discussion with the president details were not taken up.

Holden of the Burlington as spokesman, pointed out that only the committee of managers was authorized to reach a definite decision as it represented all the railroads.

The presidents were with the president less than an hour. As they left the White House Mr. Holden said he would have no statement to make for the president.

Whether President Wilson will continue to insist on his plan or suggest another to both sides was not made clear. Administration officials insist he will continue negotiations until some settlement is reached.

Men closely affiliated with the railroad officials, said that the managers were willing to accept any kind of arbitration, but there was no chance of an eight-hour day without investigation.

The railroad executives told the president that since before increasing freight rates, they were forced to submit to an inquiry, before granting an increase in pay they have a similar inquiry.

Uniformity of Application. "The purpose of the articles of war in times of peace is to bring about a uniformity in the application of military discipline which will make the entire organization coherent and effective, and to engender a spirit of co-operation and proper subordination to authority which will in the time of war instantly make the entire army a unit in its purpose of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty in the national defense. These purposes cannot be accepted if the retired officers, still a part of the military establishment, still relied upon to perform duties are excluded upon retirement from the wholesale and unifying effect of this subjection to a common discipline. I am persuaded that officers upon the retired list would themselves regard it as an insidious and unpardonable discrimination, which in effect, they have excluded them from full membership in the profession to which they have devoted their lives, and of which, by the laws of their country, they are still members. So long as congress sees fit to make the retired personnel a part of the army of the United States, the constitutionality of the proposed exemption of such personnel from all liability under the Articles of War is a matter of serious doubt, leaving the president, as it does, without any means sanctioned by statute of exercising over the personnel thus exempted the power of command vested in him by the constitution."

"Conceding that I am positive of the wisdom of this provision and its beneficial effect upon the disciplinary effect upon the army; doubting as I do the purpose of congress wholly to exempt retired officers from the control of the president, while declaring them to be a part of the regular army of the United States, I am constrained to return this bill without my approval."

Sharp Distinction Drawn. "It thus appears that both the legislative and judicial branches have drawn a sharp distinction in status between retired officers, who are regarded and governed at all times as an effective reserve against killed and wounded officers and a potential source of military strength and not mere pensioners, from whom no further military service is expected. Officers on the retired list of the army are officers of the army, members of the military establishment distinguished by their long service and as such examples of discipline to the officers and men in the active army. Moreover, they wear the uniform of the army, their education and service hold them out as persons especially qualified in military matters to represent the spirit of the military establishment and they are subject to active duty in time of national emergency by the mere order of the commander-in-chief."

Exemplars of Discipline. "Members of the reserve army officers are exemplars of discipline and have in their keeping the good name and the good spirit of the entire military spirit of the entire world. Occupying such a relation their subjection to the rules and articles of war and to trial by general courts martial have always been regarded as necessary."

CONVENTION OF COAL OPERATORS

D. H. Pape, general manager of the Lion and Wyoming Coal companies, returned today from Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he has been in attendance at the Southern Wyoming Coal Operators and Miners convention. Mr. Pape is a member of the scale commission. While away Mr. Pape attended the Federal Trade Commission meeting held at Denver, July 28th.